THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1793. [N° 1649.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

ARTHUR FENNER, Esq;

Governor, Captain General, and Commander in Chief, of the State of *Rhode Island* and *Providence Plantations*.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it is the unquestionable Duty of all Men to confess their Sins against the CREATOR and PRESERVER of the UNIVERSE, humbly to implore His Mercy and Forgiveness, and to offer up to Him Praises and Thanksgivings, for the many unmerited Favours and Blessings He hath bestowed upon us:

AND WHEREAS the GENERAL ASSEMBLY, at their Session on the last *Monday* in *October* last, passed an Act, appointing THURSDAY, the Twenty Eighth Instant, to be observed as a Day of PUBLIC PRAYER, PRAISE, and THANKSGIVING; and requested me to issue a Proclamation accordingly:

I HAVE, THEREFORE, thought fit to issue this Proclamation, to make known the said Act; and to call upon the Citizens of this State, to assemble themselves together on that Day, in their usual Places of public Worship, to offer up their united Prayers, Praises, and Thanksgivings, to ALMIGHTY GOD, agreeably to the Intention of the said Act. AND I DO earnestly recommend to them, to abstain from all servile Labour, and unnecessary Recreations, on that Day.

GIVEN under my Hand, and the Seal of the said State, this Fourth Day of November, *in the Year of our LORD, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Three, and of* INDEPENDENCE *the Eighteenth.*

ARTHUR FENNER.

By his Excellency's Command,
HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

GOD save the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

Bohea Tea,

A few Chests of excellent,
TO BE SOLD, BY

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,

Where may be bought, a very handsome Assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Season, upon the very lowest Terms.

Newport, Nov. 18, 1793.

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BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

Newport, October 21, 1793.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

TO see the aristocratic frenzy that pervades the medium of the press, teeming with insult and ridicule against the government established by America, and now contended for by France, is of itself sufficient to excite in the breast of every virtuous citizen the utmost abhorrence of arbitrary principles.—To observe the art and subtle practices by those who were formerly disaffected to the American revolution, in order to augment their party, cannot fail of awakening the vigilance of every American patriot.—And to learn, from the different parts of the continent, the indefatigable efforts made to prove the necessity of arbitrary governments—to learn the progress and the indirect influence that this body of misanthropes possess in guiding the political wheel of this country, would at once lead to an investigation of their causes.

In order to do this, it will be incumbent on us to revert back, and trace in some measure the progress of this junto from the conclusion of the war, up to the present period.

We then beheld them, with regard to their country, in a state of insignificance, acquiring little or no political importance, while the principles of our government became a subject of discussion; at which time it was remarkable to observe the unremitted exertions that the greatest part made to procure the adoption of the constitution, while the other appeared as violent opposers.

From hence may be dated the first origin of their popularity, and the first movement of their having the audacity to exclaim against republicanism. Their fame however as yet would have been but inconsiderable in the political world had not another favourable event presented, which was a declaration of war by France against England.

As England had no reason to anticipate assistance, and France was in the strictest alliance with America, the aristocratic junto, to effectuate loudly their nefarious plans, again all unite their influence in deprecating the horrors of war, knowing that a sentiment of this kind would not only unite with the concurrent voice of the community, and thereby obtain its confidence, but might also avert the evil which in *their* opinion threatened their favourite nation. With regard to the *real* opinion they entertain of the lives and property of their fellow creatures, their conduct during the last war is to me sufficiently evincing.

The aristocratic junto having thus far quadrated *their* with public opinion, their next stroke, on the one hand, was to expose in a magnified view what they termed massacres and assassinations of the French subjects (viz. their crimes) observing in the mean time to withhold from the public the cause of those melancholy events: while, on the other, they deemed the *last* publication of the intrigues and enormous crimes of the combined despots no less than treason. So that not only this but all the proceedings of the French, with those of their officers in America, are now objects of their indiscriminate censure.

To their intermeddling is also attributed the cause of our Executive and French Minister's not perfectly according in their construction of the subsisting national treaties.

From these and similar machinations they will finally, if continued, oblige France, I fear, to declare war against America, which will be a means, at once, of introducing a monarchical government, and reducing this country again under the control of the British scourge—the *free and deputed* of the aristocratic junto.

Therefore it is hoped that *Congress* at the next session will accurately *investigate* the source of the unhappy *disagreement* of these dignified characters, which will not only obviate the impending danger, but tend to eradicate the prevalent erroneous opinion concerning its cause.

CIVIS.

NATIONAL CONVENTION, *August* 15.

Some Anabaptists desired, by a letter addressed to THE PRESIDENT, to be regarded as French citizens, although their religion forbade them to take an oath or carry arms.

The order of the day was called for,

ROUX LAFFRAY.—"Neither Anabaptists nor Quakers take oaths or carry arms; but if you ask them whether they like the constitution, they will answer, Yes; and that with them is equal to oaths. They do not carry arms, but they pay for substitutes, and the law permits them to do so. Let their petition be referred to the Committee of Legislation."

MONTMOUYAN.—"If we can make any exception, I ask it for the Anabaptists, who are virtuous men: But the constitution orders, that every Frenchman shall be a soldier. *We cannot suffer among us men who are not obedient to that law.* I demand the order of the day."

LACROIX.—I support its being referred to the Committee. You can make no exception in favour of a sect. The Constitution is our gospel; Liberty is our God—I know no other! If the Anabaptists think as we do, if they are Frenchmen, if they cannot carry arms, let them furnish companies of pioners and workmen."

Barrere read a Schedule issued by the Catholic King, which ordains the confiscation of all the property belonging to Frenchmen, to the profit of the Spaniards who suffered by the French Revolution. Barrere proposed a plan of a decree of Reprisals, by which the Spanish regulations against Frenchmen, are turned by France against the Spaniards resident within the jurisdiction of the Republic. Decreed with applause.

Danton proposed the following decree "No corps armed and paid by the Republic shall disband itself, unless orders be given that it be replaced. Every citizen that shall quit his colours without being replaced, shall suffer death." Adopted.

Extract from an ORATION *delivered by Mr.* HENRY A. LIVINGSTON, *one of the Students at Erasmus Hall, in the State of New York, on the* 18*th of October last.*

On CONTAGION.

THE Orator, after observing on the nature of Contagion as the origin of numerous evils, some more trifling and others more serious, and adverting to the late calamitous situation of Philadelphia—proceeds—

"But enough of this—To other scenes, less serious and more pleasing, I will now turn:

"Contagion is not confined to sickness, the word implies the influence of example, the force of custom and of fashion. In this extensive sense, we will now view the subject. Every thing is catching—every thing is contagious.—Nothing is so foolish, so trifling, or mark'd, but what, if recommended by fashion, we eagerly imitate and greedily catch it, as it passes. In manners there is contagion. It is easy to follow nature, but it is found to be also very easy to imitate the peculiarities of those who are considered as eminent and great characters; and what is very remarkable, mankind are prone to follow their foibles, rather than their virtues. Alexander the great, held his head a little crooked; this was infectious—it soon became the tone of good breeding, in all his courtiers, to enter a room and make their bow with a wry neck; and had one of his legs been shorter than the other, there is no doubt but all the beaux in his retinue would have cut their capers in a hobbling gait. In dress the power of contagion is universally acknowledged: Nothing is more infectious—nothing is more readily propagated. Let a noted dame or a celebrated beauty, appear in a long or short robe; with a high or a low cap, instantly the ton is given; and a long or a short robe, a high or a low cap, is evidently the best, the easiest, the most ornamental and useful—each extreme is applauded, and the contagion flies from mothers down to daughters; from wrinkled age to blooming youth. This sickness is catching beyond the possibility of computation, it spreads through a whole city, in a few days; and often proves fatal to the pockets of those whose wives and daughters easily take the infection, and are put into a fever with every fashion. But it is not the weaker females alone who are exposed to this disease, the men, even the most robust are not proof against the contagion.—Look at the Highlanders in Scotland! who would suppose that those rough sons of war, were liable to such infection? and yet, these have caught the sickness of dress. We are apt to conclude, that the covering of that part of our bodies and limbs which extends from our hips to our knees, is very convenient and very decent; but the bra Heelanders, have caught a fashion from their forefathers; and to this day, it is all the ton in the most northern parts of Britain, to go with bare buff.

"Let the Hollander put on his brooks, and his Eoven brooks seven fold; let puny youngsters, in warmer climates, draw up their plush and buckskins; the kilted sons of St. Andrew have equal arguments to prove that it is warmer, neater, and more comfortable, to be without these things than with them.

"But it is not only in manners and in dress, in WORDS there is also a contagion. Phrases and expressions are caught, and used without examining their propriety or meaning. Pronunciation is infectious: In some of our States, it is well known, that the most learned, even the *Representatives* and *Squires* will make a dipthong in every syllable, and what we would call a cow or a pumpkin will by the force of contagion, by them be said, to be a coew, or a peunkin; again in other states, have caught a rougher dialect; and by dem neider dis nor dat ting is pronounced as by oder men. What contagion will be propagated by the French language, at present so brief in our streets, cannot easily be foreseen; already we have caught many of their words: Cityens, vive la liberte, and vive la republique, are as familiar to us as our own tongue. If fashion should once give the lead, our pronunciation and phrases will soon be tinctured with the Gallic idoim; and this will probably be not the least among the contagious articles, we shall imbibe from an intercourse with those patriotic allies.

"The contagion of *sentiment* might be now added; but this would lead us into a field too large. The old proverb, like all other proverbs, is strictly true—one fool makes many; one fiend, produces more; one sweater, will soon teach a number to be profane; one idle young gentleman, will quickly infect a circle of unwary companions, who catch his sickness, and soon become as indignificant and lazy as himself.—But as a consolation for those evils let it be remembered, that whoso walketh with the wise will be wise! Good principles, good sentiments, good language, and good sense, are also infectious, and may soon be imbibed, and with due care and attention made our own.

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FRANCE.

French Accounts of the Battle near Dunkirk.

Extract of a letter from General Houchard *to the Minister at War.*

"*Dunkirk Sept.* 10, 1793.

"*Citizen,*

"At length the wiſhes of the nation are accompliſhed. The ſatellites of tyranny have retreated from before the walls of Dunkirk.

"The attack of the village of Hondſchoote, terminated in a victory of the utmoſt importance. It completed the total route of our enemies in the nights of the 8th and ninth inſtan.

"Perſuaded that we were in poſſeſſion of Hondſchoote, the enemy retreated from before Dunkirk, at midnight. It was a fortunate moment for them, as Gen. *Landrin* entered the city at 5 in the morning, and at the head of his troops, united with the brave garriſon, had determined to give them battle. If this reinforcement had not been ſufficient, I ſhould have marched, to their aſſiſtance, with 10,000 men, and re commenced the action that evening. The enemy very carefully avoided this rencounter with the armies of the Republic, by retreating to Furnes. We are in poſſeſſion of their cannon and military ſtores.

Never was a victory more complete, or deſerving higher eulogiem. The forces of the Republic, in general, have behaved with the moſt daring intrepidity. The particular details ſhall be forwarded in my next deſpatches. At this moment I am crowded with buſineſs, and the returns are not completed made out.

(Signed) "HOUCHARD."

Letter from the National Commiſſioners to the Army of the North, at Dunkirk September 16, 1793.

"We are informed, Citizen Colleagues, from various quarters, that Furnes* is evacuated by the enemy, and that they are extending towards Nieuport†; though it is uncertain whether they will not retreat to Oſtend; at leaſt their preſent movements ſtrongly indicate this determination.

"Theſe reports increaſe, we begin to credit them—Orders are given for clearing the country, and haſtening the line of march.

"It is unfortunate that we are not inſtructed in the diſpoſitions which ought to be made, till the moment they ſhould be carried into execution. Yeſterday we viſited the troops commanded by the brave Callenper; to morrow we ſhall take ſome particular meaſures relative to this body of troops, of which we ſhall inform you, we are of opinion, that they merit an extra compenſation. We ſhall forward, by all opportunities, a copy of our proceedings.

"A receipt from Gen. *Canion*, informs us this moment, that his advanced guard has marched for Furnes. You are aſtoniſhed to ſay, that we are there.

"Our brave troops are unhappy at meeting with no reſiſtance worthy of their courage. We ſhall be aſſiduous in collecting the brilliant traits of that valour, of which the ſoldiers of the Republic have furniſhed ſuch glorious examples; and which, although they are very numerous, are frequently unknown to the public.

"P. S. Gen. *Giguax* has entered Furnes, without encountering any obſtacle, as we learn by a deſpatch which arrived in the night. We expect to be there in the morning.

"With this we tranſmit a German letter found among other papers in the enemy's camp; it is directed to the Prince *Pauldekranz*, by one of his nephews.—The citizens whom we appointed to examine theſe papers have ſhewn us the following paſſage. "*The Dauphin of France ſhall be King under the regency of the King of England unleſs he continue Regent during the minority of Louis XVII.—They ſay that* Lepeaux *has returned to London on this condition*"—This rodomontade means nothing but the contempt of Republicans; nevertheleſs it may be well enough to preſerve the ſcrap, as it may enrich the hiſtory of our revolution.

(Signed) "BERLIER.
"TRULLARD."

* *Furnes—12 miles E. of Dunkirk, and 19 miles N. W. of Ypres.*

† *Nieuport—16 miles from Dunkirk.*

Defeats, &c. of the Royaliſts and other Inſurgents.

ROUEN, Sept. 22.

General *Raſſignal* ſtates, that on the 7th of September he came up with a detachment of the Rebel army whom he drove two leagues from their poſt, and burnt all their magazines, houſes, &c.

Gen. *Beyſſer* in his letter of the 31 of September, announces, that having received intelligence of a body of rebels, to the number of 10,000, who had poſted themſelves in the wood of the *Chateau de la Fruſtiere*, that he immediately formed the deſign of attacking them which he happily effected, having put them to a complete route, accompanied by an immenſe ſlaughter.

The inſurrection has been founded in the diſtricts of Angers, Saumer Bruge, Segre, &c. All the citizens of theſe diſtricts are united to a man, and with four days proviſion, and completely armed, they have gone in queſt of the rebels.

They write from Breſt, that the patriotic army has taken Portnic, Bourgneſt, Macheruel, Martaigue and ſeveral other important poſts. That not leſs than 1500 of the rebels have fallen in the different recounters, and that their ſpirit of enterprize is completely damped.

On the 13th of September, a detachment of our army took poſſeſſion of Pays Cerda; in this place they found 29 magazines; 405 tents; 500 muſquets; 150 ſheep, and 300 oxen.

CHARLESTON, November 1.

We learn, that a negro man, the property of a Mr. Green, near the boundary line of this ſtate and North-Carolina, was tried about a fortnight ago, for wilful murder before two magiſtrates and ſeveral freeholders, who condemned him to be hanged, and he was accordingly executed in a ſhort time afterwards. The ſchow was appraiſed at ſeventy pounds.

NORFOLK, October 30.

By a gentleman who came paſſenger in the Eliza, Capt. Colley, we are ſorry to learn, that Mr Gregorie ſen. (of the houſe of Gregorie and Barkſdale, Petersburgh) and Mr. Archibald Hunter, of Rappahannock, were guillotined at Dunkirk, about the laſt of Auguſt, for having expreſſed ſentiments inimical to the cauſe of France.

Laſt night arrived in Hampton Roads a French corvette, of 24 guns, from Cape Francois, with the laſt remains of the Whites from that place; the Cape is now entirely deſtroyed, not a houſe left ſtanding. She brings a confirmation of the news of Jeremie, Nichola Mole, and the Platform being in poſſeſſion of the Engliſh.

WINCHESTER, October 28.

Extract of a letter from Major General Anthony Wayne to Major General Charles Scott, dated Head Quarters, Sept. 13 1793.

Dear Sir,

I received an expreſs the night before laſt from the Secretary of War, dated the 31 ult. with poſitive orders from the Preſident of the United States, to make thoſe audacious ſavages, feel our ſuperiority in arms, and to prevent the murder of helpleſs women and children. He is confident that I ſhall be well and powerfully ſupported in the arduous taſk, by the brave and vigorous mounted infantry of Kentucky. Advance then my dear Sir—participate of the glory—and produce a conviction both to him and the world, that confidence has been well-founded.

Preſent my beſt and kindeſt wiſhes to our brothers in arms, and aſſure them that there ſhall be ample juſtice done to their bravery and conduct in my communications to the Preſident of the United States.

Head-Quarters, Hobſon's Choice, Sept 18.

Dear Sir,

Since writing to you this morning an expreſs arrived from Colonel Hamtramck, announcing that the fort was attacked yeſterday morning;—there were but 30 Indians ſeen, who had diſappeared, but after the expreſs had proceeded ſome miles on his way, he heard a firing of artillery. Your's friendly,

ANTHONY WAYNE.

Major-General Scott.

Head Quarters, Hobſon's Choice,
26th September, 1793.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 18th, and 24th inſtant, and am truly aſtoniſhed at the reſiſtance diſcovered by too many of the mounted volunteers to meet the common enemy, in order to ſave the effuſion of much innocent blood, as well as difficulty and danger in future.

This is not a common, or little predatory war, made by a few tribes of Indians, it is a confederated war forming a chain of circumvallation round the Frontiers of America, from Canada, to E. & Florida; and unleſs the fire kindled at the Miami of the Lake be extinguiſhed by the blood of the Hydra, (from a little way in our front) it will inevitably ſpread along the Frontiers of Pennſylvania, Virginia, Kentucky, the territory ſouth-weſt of the Ohio, South Carolina, and Georgia, inclusive.

One united and gallant effort of the legion and mounted volunteers will ſave the lives of many, very many thouſands of helpleſs women and children.

You will therefore immediately advance with every man you may have collected, or that you can collect by the firſt of October, leaving a ſufficient number of officers to bring forward the drafts that are to be made agreeable to the enclosed copy of a letter to his Excellency Governor, Shelby, for that purpoſe.

Wiſhing you life and happineſs,

I am &c. ANT. WAYNE.

Major-General SCOTT. (Copy.)

George-Town, Sept. 28, 1793.

Sir,

I have juſt now received deſpatches from Maj Gen. Wayne, containing a requiſition of me, for ſuch a number of the militia of this ſtate to be draſted and marched to him, as will make up the deficiency of the mounted volunteers that were called for by him heretofore.

You will therefore immediately proceed to draft from the regiment of militia under your command, 65 men, and march them to this place on the 10th day of next month: notwithſtanding the men may be draſted, I am authoriſed by Gen. Wayne to ſay, that all ſuch of them as come forward properly mounted and equipped, ſhall be conſidered as mounted volunteers and paid accordingly, on condition they join the legion and the Kentucky volunteers, at the head of the line at Fort Jefferſon, on or before the 15th day of October next.

You are ſenſible that the honor and intereſt of the ſtate will ſo much depend on the ſucceſs of the preſent expedition, that I need ſay little to urge you, to make every exertion to ſend your quota of men into the field. I am, &c. ISAAC SHELBY.

Lieut. Col. Levi Todd, Fayette county.

By the arrival of ſome perſons from Kentucky, we learn, that the army under General Wayne, has abſolutely marched againſt the hoſtile Indians.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 11.

Yeſterday afternoon, a duel was fought near Mount Clare, about three miles out of town, between two French gentlemen, in which one of them received a ball immediately above his left eye, which put a period to his exiſtence. The gentleman who fell a victim to this barbarous and unmanly cuſtom was (we underſtand) once a conſiderable merchant in the Iſle of France—his name was Renardin.—The name of his antagoniſt, and the ſeconds who accompanied them to the fatal ſpot, are not known, as they fled directly after the murderous act was committed.—What a pity it is, that crimes of ſuch magnitude, as depriving the world of a valuable member of ſociety, ſhould eſcape puniſhment, by thus fleeing from the hand of juſtice due to the enormity of this atrocious and inhuman practice.

By Capt. Dial, of the ſchooner Colley, arrived here yeſterday, from Norfolk, we are informed of the following intelligence, viz.—That on Saturday evening the 27th ult. in a very heavy gale of wind from the N. N. E, a brig (ſuppoſed to be from Cape Francois) name and captain unknown, was caſt away, 2 leagues inſide of Cape Henry, and totally loſt. The paſſengers and crew, in number 53, men, women and children, all periſhed, their bodies were found the Tueſday following on the Beach, by the inhabitants who had them taken up and decently interred.—The Editor hopes ſhortly, to be able to give a more particular account of this truly diſtreſſing circumſtance and is ſorry to add in the above, by mentioning that moſt of the paſſengers in ſaid brig, were women and children.

PHILADELPHIA, November 8.

The Fame, Capt. Holbrook, from Grenock, is arrived in the Delaware, after a paſſage of 8 weeks and 4 days. This veſſel brings 35 paſſengers from Scotland, viz. 30 men, 4 women and a child. The men are chiefly manufacturers and labourers—Their accounts confirm (could confirmation be wanted) our intelligence, concerning, the deplorable deſtruction of credit and buſineſs in that bleſſed country. Three hundred perſons, were, not long ſince, diſcharged in a ſingle day, from a cotton manufacturer near Dumbarton. It has been formerly computed, that in Britan, an able bodied and induſtrious tradeſman, was worth to the community, in fee ſimple, three hundred pounds ſterling.—By this eſtimate, the thirty paſſengers in the Fame, are equivalent to a loſs of ninety thouſand pounds currency, to Scotland. The natives of that country are noted for ſobriety and induſtry, and an acquiſition of ſuch citizens, muſt always be of importance to theſe United States.

NOVEMBER 11.

With infinite pleaſure we mention the arrival of the Preſident of the United States in town this day from Germantown.

In all laſt week, near 200 ſail of veſſels arrived at the port of Philadelphia from different places. And upwards of 5000 inhabitants returned from the country; the ſtreets are lively, and buſineſs begins to reſume its former appearance.

Committee Chamber,
City-Hall, Nov. 14th, 1793.

After the long continued diſtreſs with which our city hath been afflicted, the Committee have the happineſs to congratulate their fellow-citizens upon the return of as great a degree of health, they unanimouſly believe, as uſually prevails at this ſeaſon of the year.

They have heard of no new caſes in the malignant fever for many days; and they have great reaſon to ſuppoſe, that there will not remain any veſtige of it in the city or ſuburbs after a few days.

Applications for admiſſion to the hoſpital at Bush-Hill have ceaſed. Of ninety one patients who ſtill remain there, the phyſicians are not apprehenſive of loſing above three or four; the convaleſcents encrease daily.

Among the great number of our citizens who retired to the country, it doth not appear that one of them hath been attacked by the diſorder ſince their return; reports to the contrary have been circulated, which upon inveſtigation have proved to be falſe.

Purifying the houſes where the diſorder hath been, is eſſentially neceſſary to prevent future infection. The committee think it incumbent upon them to repeat to their fellow citizens, and to urge in the moſt preſſing manner the performance of this important duty.

Cloathing, either for the body or beds, which hath been made uſe of by the ſick, and more particularly for thoſe who have died of the diſorder, ſhould be waſhed, baked, burned or deſtroyed. The loſs which would attend a total deſtruction, will not, it is hoped, be put in competition with the life or health of an individual, much leſs with thoſe of the community.

The committee are of opinion, that our fugitive brethren, as well as others, who have buſineſs to tranſact, may ſafely come to the city, without danger from the late prevailing diſorder.

MATTHEW CLARKSON, Preſident.

NOVEMBER 18.

A report has this day prevailed, to the moment of our putting this paper to preſs, that an expreſs is arrived to the PRESIDENT from CITIZEN GENET at New York, which ſtates, that the Duke of York, his two brothers, and a great part of his army have been made priſoners of war by the army of the French Republic.

NEW-YORK, November 21.

Extract of a letter, from an eminent Commercial eſtabliſhment at Oſtend, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated 22d, Sept. 1793.

"We have been made very uneaſy this eight days paſt, the French having attacked the Engliſh the 9th inſt. who were engaged in the ſiege of Dunkirk. The Engliſh were totally routed and left 80 pieces of cannon, and the greateſt part of the baggage and proviſions, and fled with great precipitation and diſorder, plundered the different towns and villages they paſſed through. The Dutch, on the other ſide, have been equally thrown in diſorder, and purſued as far as between Alleſt and Ghent. The French entered Menin and totally plundered it—they are ſtill at Furnes, where they are unloading the Engliſh ſtore houſes.—In fact my dear Sir, it has been a total rout, almoſt in its effect without example—happily the French confined themſelves to the plunder of Menin and Furnes, for had they come on here, not much would have been left for them to do."

Sunday night arrived here the Ship Jay, Capt. Derry, in 7 weeks from Plymouth—On the 12th Sept. the French fleet was off the Lizard, conſiſting of 26 ſail of the line, 7 frigates, 3 cutters, 4 fire ſhips—On the 15th, Lord Howe, with the Engliſh fleet, conſiſting 18 ſail of the line, and 4 Frigates, was lying at Torbay, and 4 ſhips of the line lying at Portland Roads, deſtitute of proviſions and men—Several ſhips in commiſſion at Plymouth and Portſmouth were unable to effect an expedition for want of men. It is ſaid that the French and Engliſh fleets have met three times, when the Engliſh have made their way into port, without riſking near approach to their enemy.

BOSTON, November 21.

Yeſterday arrived in this port, the brig Lady Waſhington, Capt. Weſt, in 54 days from Amſterdam—Capt. Weſt brings nothing very material later than we have received. He ſays nothing from the Dutch papers can be depended on, as every thing relative to French affairs are inſpected by government, before they are ſuffered to be printed; and nothing have been able to learn permitted to be publiſhed. But private letters from Paris

FRANCE.

French Accounts of the Battle near Dunkirk.

Extract of a letter from General Houchard *to the Minister at War.*

"*Dunkirk Sept.* 10, 1793.

"*Citizen,*

"AT length the wishes of the nation are accomplished. The soldiers of tyranny have retreated from before the walls of Dunkirk.

"The attack of the village of Hondschoote, terminated in a victory of the utmost importance. It compleated the total route of our enemies in the nights of the 8th and ninth instant.

"Persuaded that we were in possession of Hondschoote, the enemy retreated from before Dunkirk, at midnight. It was a fortunate moment for them, as Gen. *Landrin* entered the city at 5 in the morning, and at the head of his troops, united with the brave garrison, had determined to give them battle. If this reinforcement had not been sufficient, I should have marched, to their assistance, with 10,000 men, and re commenced the action that evening. The enemy very carefully avoided this rencounter with the armies of the Republic, by retreating to Furnes. We are in possession of their cannon and military stores.

Never was a victory more complete, or deserving higher eulogium. The forces of the Republic, in general, have behaved with the most daring intrepidity. The particular details shall be forwarded in my next despatches. At this moment I am crowded with business, and the returns are not completely made out.

(Signed). "HOUCHARD."

Letter from the National Commissioners to the Army of the North, at Dunkirk September 16, 1793.

"We are informed, Citizen Colleagues, from various quarters, that Furnes* is evacuated by the enemy, and that they are extending towards Nieuport †; though it is uncertain whether they will not retreat to Ostend; at least their present movements strongly indicate this determination.

"These reports increase, we begin to credit them—Orders are given for clearing the country, and hastening the line of march.

"It is unfortunate that we are not instructed in the dispositions which ought to be made, till the moment they should be carried into execution. Yesterday we visited the troops commanded by the brave Castagnier; to morrow we shall take some particular measures relative to this body of troops, of which we shall inform you, we are of opinion, that they merit an extra compensation. We shall forward, by all opportunities, a copy of our proceedings.

"A rescript from Gen. *Canion*, informs us this moment, that his advanced guard has marched for Furnes. You are authorized to say, that we are there.

"Our brave troops are unhappy at meeting with no resistance worthy of their courage. We shall be assiduous in collecting the brilliant traits of that valour, of which the soldiers of the Republic have furnished such glorious examples; and which, although they are very numerous, are frequently unknown to the public.

"P. S. Gen. *Gigaux* has entered Furnes, without encountering any obstacle, as we learn by a despatch which arrived in the night. We expect to be there in the morning.

"With this we transmit a German letter found among other papers in the enemy's camp; it is directed to the Prince *Paulinkranitz*, by one of his nephews.—The citizens whom we appointed to examine these papers have shewn us the following passage. "*The Dauphin of France shall be King, under the regency of the King, of England who is to continue Regent during the minority of Louis XVII.—They say that* Spenck *has returned to London on this commission.*"—This rodomontade merits nothing but the contempt of Republicans; nevertheless it may be well enough to preserve the scrap, as it may enrich the history of our revolution.

(Signed) "BERLIER.

"TRULLARD."

* *Furnes—12 miles E. of Dunkirk, and 19 miles N. W. of Ypres.*

† *Nieupert—16 miles from Dunkirk.*

Defeats, &c. of the Royalists and other Insurgents.

ROUEN, Sept. 22.

General *Raffignal* states, that on the 7th of September he came up with a detachment of the Rebel army whom he drove two leagues from their post, and burnt all their magazines, houses, &c.

Gen. *Beysser* in his letter of the 31 of September, announces, that having received intelligence of a body of rebels, to the number of 10,000, who had posted themselves in the wood of the *Chateau de a Fructiere*, that he immediately formed the design of attacking them which he happily effected, having put them to a complete route, accompanied by an immense slaughter.

The tocsin has been sounded in the districts of Angers, Saumer Baugt, Segre, &c. All the citizens of these districts are united to a man, and with four days provision, and completely armed, they have gone in quest of the rebels.

They write from Brest, that the patriotic army has taken Portnic, Bourgneif, Macheruel, Martaigue and several other important posts. That not less than 1500 of the rebels have fallen in the different recounters, and that their spirit of enterprize is completely damped.

On the 13th of September, a detachment of our army took possession of Pays Cerda; in this place they found 29 magazines; 405 tents; 500 muskets; 150 sheep, and 300 oxen.

CHARLESTON, November 1.

We learn, that a negro man, the property of a Mr. Green, near the boundary line of this state and North-Carolina, was tried about a fortnight ago, for witchcraft! before two magistrates and several freeholders, who condemned him to be hanged, and he was accordingly executed in a short time afterwards. The fellow was appraised at seventy pounds.

NORFOLK, October 30.

By a gentleman who came passenger in the Eliza, Capt. Colley, we are sorry to learn, that Mr. Gregorie Sen. (of the house of Gregorie and Barksdale, Petersburgh) and Mr. Archibald Hunter, of Rappahannock, were guillotined at Dunkirk, about the last of August, for having expressed sentiments inimical to the cause of France.

Last night arrived in Hampton Roads a French corvette, of 24 guns, from Cape Francois, with the last remains of the Whites from that place; the Cape is now entirely destroyed, not a house left standing. She brings a confirmation of the news of Jeremie, Nichola Mole, and the Platform being in possession of the English.

WINCHESTER, October 28.

Extract of a letter from Major General Anthony Wayne to Major General Charles Scott, dated Head Quarters, Sept. 13 1793.

Dear Sir,

I received an express the night before last from the Secretary of War, dated the 31 inst. with positive orders from the President of the United States, to make those audacious savages, feel our superiority in arms, and to prevent the murder of helpless women and children. He is confident that I shall be well and powerfully supported in the arduous task, by the brave and virtuous mounted infantry of Kentucky. Advance then my dear Sir—participate of the glory—and produce a conviction both to him and the world, that confidence has been well-founded.

Present my best and kindest wishes to our brothers in arms, and assure them that there shall be ample justice done to their bravery and conduct in my communications to the President of the United States.

Head-Quarters, Hobson's Choice, Sept 13.

Dear Sir,

Since writing to you this morning an express arrived from Colonel Hamtramck, announcing that the fort was attacked yesterday morning;—there were but 30 Indians seen, who had disappeared, but after the express had proceeded some miles on his way, he heard a firing of artillery. Your's friendly,

ANTHONY WAYNE.

Major-General Scott.

Head Quarters, Hobson's Choice,
26th September, 1793.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 18th, and 24th instant, and am truly astonished at the reluctance discovered by too many of the mounted volunteers to meet the common enemy, in order to save the effusion of much innocent blood, as well as difficulty and danger in future.

This is not a common, or little predatory war, made by a few tribes of Indians, it is a confederated war forming a chain of circumvallation round the Frontiers of America, from Canada to East Florida; and unless the fire kindled at the Miami of the lake be extinguished by the blood of the Hydra, (now a little way in our front) it will inevitably spread along the frontiers of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Kentucky, the territory southwest of the Ohio, South Carolina, and Georgia, inclusive.

One united and gallant effort of the legion and mounted volunteers will save the lives of many, very many thousands of helpless women and children.

You will therefore immediately advance with every man you may have collected, or that you can collect by the first of October, leaving a sufficient number of officers to bring forward the drafts that are to be made agreeable to the enclosed copy of a letter to his Excellency Governor, Shelby, for that purpose.

Wishing you life and happiness,

I am &c. ANT. WAYNE.

Major-General SCOTT. (Copy.)

George-Town, Sept. 28, 1793.

Sir,

I have just now received despatches from Maj. Gen. Wayne, containing a requisition of me, for such a number of the militia of this state to be drafted and marched to him, as will make up the deficiency of the mounted volunteers that were called for by him heretofore.

You will therefore immediately proceed to draft from the regiment of militia under your command, 65 men, and march them to this place on the 10th day of next month: notwithstanding the men may be drafted, I am authorised by Gen. Wayne to say, that all such of them as come forward properly mounted and equipped, shall be considered as mounted volunteers and paid accordingly, on condition they join the legion and the Kentucky volunteers, at the head of the line at Fort Jefferson, on or before the 15th day of October next.

You are sensible that the honor and interest of the state will so much depend on the success of the present expedition, that I need say little to urge you, to make every exertion to send your quota of men into the field. I am, &c. ISAAC SHELBY.

Lieut. Col. Levi Todd, Fayette county.

By the arrival of some persons from Kentucky, we learn, that the army under General Wayne, has absolutely marched against the hostile Indians.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 11.

Yesterday afternoon, a duel was fought near Mount Clare, about three miles out of town, between two French gentlemen, in which one of them received a ball immediately above his left eye, which put a period to his existence. The gentleman who fell a victim to this barbarous and inhuman custom was (we understand) once a major-general in the French service—his name was Richardin.—The name of his antagonist, and the seconds who accompanied them to the fatal spot, are not known, as they fled directly after the murderous act was committed.—What a pity it is, that crimes of such magnitude, as depriving the world of a valuable member of society, should escape punishment, by thus fleeing from the hand of justice due to the enormity of this atrocious and infernal practice.

By Capt. Deal, of the schooner Colley, arrived here yesterday, from Norfolk, we are informed of the following intelligence, viz.—That on Saturday evening the 27th ult. in a very heavy gale of wind from the N. N. E, a brig (supposed to be from Cape-Francois) name and captain unknown, was cast away, 2 leagues inside of Cape Henry, and totally lost. The passengers and crew, in number 53, men, women and children, all perished, their bodies were found the Tuesday following on the Beach, by the inhabitants who had them taken up and decently interred.—The Editor hopes shortly, to be able to give a more particular account of this truly distressing circumstance and is sorry to add in the above, by mentioning that most of the passengers in said brig, were women and children.

PHILADELPHIA, November 8.

The Fame, Capt. Holbrook, from Greenock, is arrived in the Delaware, after a passage of 8 weeks and 4 days. This vessel brings 35 passengers from Scotland, viz. 30 men, 4 women and a child. The men are chiefly manufacturers and labourers—Their accounts confirm (could confirmation be wanted) our intelligence, concerning, the deplorable destruction of credit and business in that blessed country. Three hundred persons, were, not long since, discharged in a single day, from a cotton manufacturer near Dumbarton. It has been formerly computed, that in Britan, an able bodied and industrious tradesman, was worth to the community, in fee simple, three hundred pounds sterling.—By this estimate, the thirty passengers in the Fame, are equivalent to a loss of ninety thousand pounds currency, to Scotland. The natives of that country are noted for sobriety and industry, and an acquisition of such citizens, must always be of importance to these United States.

NOVEMBER 11.

With infinite pleasure we mention the arrival of the President of the United States in town this day from Germantown.

In all last week, near 100 sail of vessels arrived at the port of Philadelphia from different places. And upwards of 5000 inhabitants returned from the country; the streets are lively, and business begins to resume its former appearance.

Committee Chamber,
City-Hall, Nov. 14th, 1793.

After the long continued distress with which our city hath been afflicted, the Committee have the happiness to congratulate their fellow-citizens upon the return of as great a degree of health, they unanimously believe, as usually prevails at this season of the year.

They have heard of no new cases in the malignant fever for many days; and they have great reason to suppose, that there will not remain any vestige of it in the city or suburbs after a few days.

Applications for admission to the hospital at Bush-Hill have ceased. Of ninety one patients who still remain there, the physicians are not apprehensive of loosing above three or four; the convalescents encrease daily.

Among the great number of our citizens who retired to the country, it doth not appear that one of them hath been attacked by the disorder since their return; reports to the contrary have been circulated, which upon investigation have proved to be false.

Purifying the houses where the disorder hath been, is essentially necessary to prevent future infection. The committee think it incumbent upon them to repeat to their fellow citizens, and to urge in the most pressing manner the performance of this important duty.

Cloathing, either for the body or beds, which hath been made use of by the sick, and more particularly for those who have died of the disorder, should be washed, baked, buried or destroyed. The loss which would attend a total destruction, will not, it is hoped, be put in competition with the life or health of an individual, much less with those of the community.

The committee are of opinion, that our fugitive brethren, as well as others, who have business to transact, may safely come to the city, without danger from the late prevailing disorder.

MATTHEW CLARKSON, President.

NOVEMBER 18.

A report has this day prevailed, to the moment of our putting this paper to press, that an express is arrived to the PRESIDENT from CITIZEN GENET at New York, which states, that the Duke of York, his two brothers, and a great part of his army have been made prisoners of war by the army of the French Republic.

NEW-YORK, November 21.

Extract of a letter, from an eminent Commercial establishment at Ostend, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated 22d, Sept. 1793.

"We have been made very uneasy this eight days past, the French having attacked the English the 9th inst. who were engaged in the siege of Dunkirk. The English were totally routed and left 80 pieces of cannon, and the greatest part of the baggage and provisions, and fled with great precipitation and disorder, plundered the different towns and villages they passed through. The Dutch, on the other side, have been equally thrown in disorder, and pursued as far as between Alost and Ghent. The French entered Menin and totally plundered it—they are still at Furnes, where they are unloading the English store houses.—In fact my dear Sir, it has been a total rout, almost in its effect without example—happily the French confined themselves to the plunder of Menin and Furnes, for had they come on here, not much would have been left for them to do."

Sunday night arrived here the Ship Jay, Capt. Derry, in 7 weeks from Plymouth—On the 12th Sept. the French fleet was off the Lizard, consisting of 26 sail of the line, 7 frigates, 3 cutters, 4 fire ships—On the 15th, Lord Howe, with the English fleet, consisting 18 sail of the line, and 4 Frigates, was lying at Torbay, and 4 ships of the line lying at Portland Roads, destitute of provisions and men.—Several ships in commission at Plymouth and Portsmouth were unable to effect an expedition for want of men. It is said that the French and English fleets have met three times, when the English have made their way into port, without risking near approach to their enemy.

BOSTON, November 21.

Yesterday arrived in this port, the brig Lady Washington, Capt. West, in 54 days from Amsterdam.—Capt. West brings nothing very material, later than we have received. He says nothing from the Dutch papers can be depended on, as every thing relative to French affairs are inspected by government, before they are suffered to be printed; and nothing favourable to France permitted to be published. But private letters from Dun-

York, to gentlemen in Amsterdam, some of which Capt. West saw, confirmed the total defeat of the Duke of York, with the loss of a far greater number than has hitherto been published. The letters say at least 17,000, together with all their artillery, baggage, ammunition, and an immense quantity of military stores:—That the Duke of York was badly wounded in the head and arm, and had sailed for England. Capt. West saw a London paper of the 20th or 21st of September, which contained an account of the English fleet under Lord Howe, and the French fleet, having met in the channel: That the latter being superior by one ship of the line and six frigates, the English bore away, and put into Torbay; previous to which, however, a partial engagement took place between several frigates of both fleets, which terminated to the advantage of the French.

On the 13th of October, Capt. West spoke the Maria, Capt. Bucknore, 36 hours out from Dieppe, bound to Salem, who informed him, that the English had gained nothing by the surrender of Toulon, as it was retaken by the French troops, who had blocked up the fleet*, by taking possession of the forts which commanded the harbour.

Capt. West left at Amsterdam, Captains Sheldon and Algery of Providence.

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* *Capt. West was not informed what fleet was blocked up, but says it was the fleet or fleets which were in the inner harbour. Whether they were only the French, or the French and English, he cannot say.*

We are informed, from good authority, that the Commissioners for the settlement of the accounts between the United States and the individual States, have reported a balance of 1,248,8.1 Dollars due to Massachusetts.

As evidence of the increasing manufactures of our country, we mention, that in the town of *Waldoborough*, no less than *Ten Thousand Hogsheads* of *Stone Lime* were manufactured, last year.

NEW-BEDFORD, Nov. 25.

Arrived here ship Edward, Mr. John Gardner, from a Delago Bay whale cruize, 1500 bbls. whale oil. Capt. Gardner, not having heard of a war, ran in for St. Helens to get information. Sent his mate and five hands on shore to make inquiry; who were detained by the Governor; and an American ship's boat, the Standish, Albert Hedley, master, belonging to Cape-Ann, was sent off with the following letter, to decoy him into port:

"*To Capt.* GARDNER, *of the Edward,*

"*SIR,*

"*FRANCE is at war with all the world—the American Ambassador's boat has been cut off at Paris—you have no port on earth to put into where you will not be taken—here you shall have generous terms; all your private property, and that of the crew, shall remain your own, the same as if you had never been taken: I have consulted the Lieut. Governor, and we have agreed to give you these terms.—In witness whereof, I hereunto sign, and give it under my hand, and the Seal of the Honorable United East India Company.*

"ROBART BROOKE,

"*Governor and Commander in Chief,*

"*St. Helena, 20th Sept.* 1793."

(L. S.)

In answer to which, Capt. Gardner sent word,—"He thanked him for his generous offer—but rather doubted the truth of France being at war with all the world."—Should not therefore throw himself on their mercy—and continued to stand off and on, hoping his boat would return.—But next day, by the same boat, received a second letter, as follows:—

"*I again inform you that France is at war with all the world.—That the American States are in alliance with Great-Britain.—I therefore now treat with you as an American subject.—I must repeat my offer of yesterday—and demand of you to enter our port immediately—Which if you refuse to comply with, I shall be obliged to make a representation of the case to the British Secretary of State, and to General Washington.—After premising this, if you continue obstinate, and are taken on any foreign coast, you must undergo all the severity of treatment, by the laws of Nations, in such cases made and provided.*

"*Given under my hand, &c.*"

Capt. Gardner doubting much this British Governor's candour, only replied to the last letter—"*I shall not enter your port, but shall shape my course for America*"—which he accordingly did—leaving his mate and boat's crew at the island—and here lately arrived.

PROVIDENCE, November 23.

At the late Circuit Court, holden for Rhode-Island District, John Rois and Thomas Houdon were indicted, on the Statute of Congress, for piratically and feloniously running away with the Brig Molly, otherwise called the Marquis de Acos, and her Cargo.—After a very lengthy and candid examination of proofs on both sides, the Jury returned a verdict—*not guilty*;—and the prisoners were ordered to go thereof discharged. The patience and tenderness of the Court on this occasion, as well as their perfect knowledge of the municipal laws of the United States relative to the questions brought before them, inspired every spectator with a just confidence in our most excellent government.

This was the only Jury trial.

The Circuit Court also, in a case before them, decided, that a process of Bankruptcy, agreeably to the laws of any State in the Union, under the old Confederacy, is a bar to any demand of creditors existing at the time of such Bankruptcy.

Yesterday the Court adjourned, to meet according to law.

At a Town Meeting specially called on Thursday last, George Tillinghast, Esq; was chosen Town-Clerk, in the Room of the late Daniel Cooke, Esq; deceased.

NEWPORT, November 26.

We learn from New-York, that a very severe Action has taken Place between the Troops of the United States, &c. under the Command of Gen. Wayne, and the Indians, in which (Report says) the former lost 500 and the latter 600 Men; but that Gen. Wayne kept Possession of the Ground.

It is also reported, that a Fire broke out in the City of Albany, a few Days since, which consumed the Dutch Church, and near Fifty Dwelling Houses.

Captain Anthony, in one of the Packets from this Port, we hear, is lost in the North River.

On Monday next the Third Congress of the United States will convene at Philadelphia.

Citizen Dannery, Consul of the French Republic, residing at Boston, has addressed a Letter to the Lieut. Governor and Commander in Chief of that Commonwealth, requesting, in the Name of the French Nation, that the most formal and solemn Inquiry may be made, in that State, of the Motives of the Dismission of the late Vice-Consul, Citizen Duplaine, and into the legal Forms which should have preceded it: At the same Time entering a Protest against the Act of the Government of the United States, which purports the said Dismission; and declaring, that Citizen Duplaine is deprived of his Functions, no otherwise than by being replaced by the said Citizen Dannery, who is appointed by the Executive Council of the French Republic, to fulfil the Duties of the Consulate.

A Boston Paper, of last Week, mentions, that Mens' Shoes, to the Value of 7000 Dollars, were exported from one House in that Town, within a Fortnight.

"On the 22d Instant departed this transitory Life, Mr. DAVID MELVILL, Pewterer, in the 38th Year of his Age, after a long and painful Sickness, which he endured with Christian Fortitude, believing the Judge of all the Earth doeth Right.—He died in a firm and certain Hope of the compleat Redemption and Salvation of the human Race in Christ Jesus, and his particular Justification to eternal Life, by the Merits of Christ's all-atoning Blood to his Mind, by the Spirit of God.—His Corpse were Yesterday decently interred under the military Honours of the Company of Newport Guards, commanded by Capt. Spooner, of which he was an Officer."

DIED]—At New London, Capt. THOMAS ALLEN, aged 65. Late Compiler of the Marine List, and Master of the City Coffee House, both of which Duties he executed with universal Approbation.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

MODESTY is one of those virtues which some gloomy misanthropists pretend do not exist in the present fashionable world. But they are much mistaken. Our ladies have as great pretensions to it as ever. True indeed, if they look for it, as appearing as formerly, in modesty, delicacy, an aptitude to blush, &c. they will be disappointed.—Virtues must, as fashions, alter; and modesty now appears in boldness, laughing, swearing and the like. A well bred lady now may utter bon mots, though *double entendres*, without being disgraced; nor will the most *nice ears* be offended to hear them.—Books of this kind take place of even Bible, and through them they are versed at all points. Should laughing and contempt fail, they have another resource; they can pour, as from a mountain head, a torrent of abuse.—Observation proceeds; nor should I omit any thing more, but to clear up an appearance, which some have thought not to be accounted for.—I was sitting near the beautiful Miss——, while at her devotions, a few Sundays ago, in a Church in this town, when a person, on account of some necessary befriends, hurried with great marks of precipitation out of meeting. She lifted her head from the posture of devotion, in which it was retained, and broke in, for a moment, upon the chain of thought it had inspired. She turned her head around, and with a look inquired the occasion of the noise.—An idea at that moment came across her mind.——She laughed—and blushed—and laughed again. I do not mean here, by blushing, that which was formerly an appearance of modesty; but blushing, as it is at present, "a redness of the face, owing to a constraint of holding in laughter."

Whatever may be said of the rest of female fashions, this I think is an improvement. To extend the pleasures of mankind, is meritorious; and such an effect this alteration has had. Modesty, formerly, caused embarrassment to the persons who laboured under it, and made them feel worse than if they had been known to break every Article in the Decalogue.——Whereas, those same circumstances, now produce a pleasant emotion, as much superior to the former, as the pleasures of sense are to those of the understanding.

What adds greatly to the importance of this alteration, is, that it is not liable to change, until amorous thoughts cease to be agreeable to the Ladies, and amorous actions to the Gentlemen.

As the taste and good sense of the fair-sex is in these instances so advantageously displayed, I beg leave to congratulate them upon it, and to assure them, that they have not a more sincere friend than myself: That I admire their candour (so remote from the duplicity, they were formerly charged with) which confirms my opinion, that, in future, the dictates of their hearts, will be the rule of their conduct.

Before I quit this subject, justice, which requires that folly should be confuted, as well as virtue praised, obliges me to make mention of some few (and thank God there are but few who can feel this reproach, or need this advice) who pretend to think for themselves. Let me sincerely advise them to follow the *Mode*, for to be singular is to be ridiculous; and one might as well be out of existence, as out of fashion. MODESTUS.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, Nov. 25.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Federal, Mayhew,	New Bedford
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Nancy, Stevens,	Savannah
—— Polly, Spencer,	Charleston
—— Fanny, Luther,	Ditto
—— Betty, Tew,	North Carolina
—— Diana, Smith,	Nantucket
—— Nancy, Holden,	New-York
—— Resolution, Burlingham,	Ditto
—— William, Anderson,	New-York
—— Friendship, Peterson,	Ditto
—— Aurora, Smith,	Boston
—— Good Intent, Briggs,	Wilmington
Schooner Roby, Weeden,	Charleston

For New York, Norfolk, and Baltimore,

THE Sloop Rising Sun, Thomas Place, Master. She is well found, has good Accommodations, and will sail in 4 or 5 Days. For Freight or Passage apply to the Master on board, or to GIDEON DAVENPORT, on the Long Wharf, where she now lies. *Nov.* 26.

Wanted to CHARTER,

A VESSEL from 60 to 80 Tons Burthen.—Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, Nov. 29, 1793.

THE Subscribers, appointed by the Town Council of Tiverton, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of THOMAS COREY, late of Tiverton, deceased, represented insolvent, notify those Persons that have any Demands against said Estate, that Six Months longer, from the Date hereof, is allowed for that Purpose; they therefore, inform them, that they shall attend at the House of Philip Manchester, Innholder, in said Tiverton, on the last Saturday of every Month, from Ten to Four o'Clock each Day, during the said Term, for the Purpose aforesaid. NATHANIEL BRIGGS,

THOMAS DURFEE.

Tiverton, Nov 2, 1793.

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR-IRON,——and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON;

RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

Newport, September 16, 1793.

A most excellent Assortment of

FALL GOODS,

Just received, and now selling Very Cheap for CASH, by

Caleb Green,

At his Store, Three or Four Doors Northward of the New Church Lane.

Newport, October 28, 1793.

Godfr. Wenwood

HAS FOR SALE,

Superfine and Common Flour,

by the Barrel,
Muscle TILE, by the Dozen,
A small Quantity of SHIP-BREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Bushel, excellent for Cooking.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Benjamin Brenton,

At his STORE, *opposite* SAMUEL FOWLER, *Esq*;

CHEAP FOR CASH only,

A Variety of English GOODS,

just imported——Likewise, choice LISBON, SHERRY, MADEIRA, and MALAGA WINES, by the Cask or Gallon; and STARCH by the Box.

N. B. Any young Man, that can be well recommended, and has been used to taking Care of CATTLE, and is willing to go to the Island of Jamaica upon that Business only, he will by applying to the above Store, meet with proper Encouragement.

Newport, Nov. 4, 1793.

STOLEN, about the first of October, from the South Side of the Long-Wharf, about 2½ fathom of 16 Inch CABLE.—Whoever will give Information to the Subscriber, of the Thief or Thieves, so that the above Cable may be recovered, shall receive SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

JOHN WANTON.

Newport, Nov 5, 1793.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Worshipful Town-Council, of Tiverton, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of JONATHAN DEVOL, jun. late of Tiverton, Yeoman, deceased, represented insolvent, and Six Months being allowed, from the Date hereof; all Persons having any Demands on said Estate, are requested to bring them in, at JOHN MANCHESTER's, Innholder, in said Tiverton, on the last Saturdays in November, January, and March, where Attendance will be given, from One o'Clock, P. M. until Five.

REDFORD DENNIS, } *Commissioners.*
JEMUEL FABER, }

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment, to

JACOB FABER, *Administrator.*

Tiverton, Oct. 7, 1793.

Kirk, to gentlemen in Amſterdam, ſome of which Capt. Weſt ſaw, confirmed the total defeat of the Duke of York, with the loſs of a far greater number than has hitherto been publiſhed. The letters ſay at leaſt 17,000, together with all their artillery, baggage, ammunition, and an immenſe quantity of military ſtores:—That the Duke of York was badly wounded in the head and arm, and had ſailed for England. Capt. Weſt ſaw a London paper of the 20th or 21ſt of September, which contained an account of the Engliſh fleet under Lord Howe, and the French fleet, having met in the channel: That the latter being ſuperior by one ſhip of the line and ſix frigates, the Engliſh bore away, and put into Torbay; previous to which, however, a partial engagement took place between ſeveral frigates of both fleets, which terminated to the advantage of the French.

On the 10th of October, Capt. Weſt ſpoke the Maria, Capt. Buckmore, 36 hours out from Dieppe, bound to Salem, who informed him, that the Engliſh had gained nothing by the ſurrender of Toulon, as it was retaken by the French troops, who had blocked up the fleet*, by taking poſſeſſion of the forts which commanded the harbour.

Capt. Weſt left at Amſterdam, Captains Sheldon and Algerj of Providence.

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* *Capt. Weſt was not informed what fleet was blocked up, but ſays it was the fleet or fleets which were in the inner harbour. Whether they were only the French, or the French and Engliſh, he cannot ſay.*

We are informed, from good authority, that the Commiſſioners for the ſettlement of the accounts between the United States and the individual States, have reported a balance of 1,248,801 Dollars due to Maſſachuſetts.

As evidence of the increaſing manufactures of our country, we mention, that in the town of *Waldoborough*, no leſs than *Ten Thouſand Hogſheads* of *Stone Lime* were manufactured, laſt year.

NEW-BEDFORD, Nov. 25.

Arrived here ſhip Edward, Micajah Gardner, from a Delago Bay whale cruiſe, 1500 bbls. whale oil. Capt. Gardner, not having heard of a war, ran in for St. Helena to get information. Sent his mate and five hands on ſhore to make inquiry; who were detained by the Governor; and an American ſhip's boat, the Seahorſe, Albert Huſſey, maſter, belonging to Cape-Ann, was ſent off with the following letter, to decoy him into port:

"*To Capt.* GARDNER, *of the Edward,*

"*SIR,*

"*FRANCE is at war with all the world—the American Ambaſſador's head has been cut off at Paris—you have no port on earth to put into where you will not be taken—here you ſhall have generous terms; all your private property, and that of the crew, ſhall remain your own, the ſame as if you had never been taken: I have conſulted the Lieut. Governor, and we have agreed to give you theſe terms.—In witneſs whereof, I hereunto ſign, and give it under my hand, and the Seal of the Honourable United Eaſt India Company.*

"*ROBERT BROOKE.*

"*Governor and Commander in Chief,*

"*St. Helena, 20th Sept.* 1793."

(*L S*)

In anſwer to which, Capt. Gardner ſent word,—"he thanked him for his generous offer—but rather doubted the truth of France being at war with all the world."—Should not therefore throw himſelf on their mercy—and continued to ſtand off and on, hoping his boat would return.—But next day, by the ſame boat, received a ſecond letter, as follows:—

"*I again inform you that France is at war with all the world.—That the American States are in alliance with Great-Britain.—I therefore now treat with you as an American ſubject.—I muſt repeat my offer of yeſterday—and demand of you to enter our port immediately—Which if you refuſe to comply with, I ſhall be obliged to make a repreſentation of the caſe to the Britiſh Secretary of State, and to General Waſhington.—After premiſing this, if you continue obſtinate, and are taken on any foreign coaſt, you muſt undergo all the ſeverity of treatment, by the laws of Nations, in ſuch caſes made and provided.*

"*Given under my hand, &c.*"

Capt. Gardner doubting much this Britiſh Governor's candour, only replied to the laſt letter—"*I ſhall not enter your port, but ſhall ſhape my courſe for America*"—which he accordingly did—leaving his mate and boat's crew at the iſland—and here ſafely arrived.

PROVIDENCE, November 25.

At the late Circuit Court, holden for Rhode-Iſland Diſtrict, John Rois and Thomas Houſton were indicted, on the Statute of Congreſs, for piratically and felonioufly running away with the Brig Molly, otherwiſe called the Marquis de Acos, and her Cargo.—After a very lengthy and candid examination of proofs on both ſides, the Jury returned a verdict—*not guilty*;—and the priſoners were ordered to go thereof diſcharged. The patience and tenderneſs of the Court on this occaſion, as well as their perfect knowledge of the municipal laws of the United States relative to the queſtions brought before them, inſpired every ſpectator with a juſt confidence in our moſt excellent government.

This was the only Jury trial.

The Circuit Court alſo, in a caſe before them, decided, that a proceſs of Bankruptcy, agreeably to the laws of any State in the Union, under the old Confederacy, is a bar to any demand of creditors exiſting at the time of ſuch Bankruptcy.

Yeſterday the Court adjourned, to meet according to law.

At a Town Meeting ſpecially called on Thurſday laſt, George Tillinghaſt, Eſq; was choſen Town-Clerk, in the Room of the late Daniel Cooke, Eſq; deceaſed.

NEWPORT, November 26.

We learn from New-York, that a very ſevere Action has taken Place between the Troops of the United States, &c. under the Command of Gen. Wayne, and the Indians, in which (Report ſays) the former loſt 500 and the latter 600 Men; but that Gen. Wayne kept Poſſeſſion of the Ground.

It is alſo reported, that a Fire broke out in the City of Albany, a few Days ſince, which conſumed the Dutch Church, and near Fifty Dwelling Houſes.

Captain Anthony, in one of the Packets from this Port, we hear, is loſt in the North River.

On Monday next the Third Congreſs of the United States will convene at Philadelphia.

Citizen Dannery, Conſul of the French Republic, reſiding at Boſton, has addreſſed a Letter to the Lieut. Governor and Commander in Chief of that Commonwealth, requeſting, in the Name of the French Nation, that the moſt formal and ſolemn Inquiry may be made, in that State, of the Motives of the Diſmiſſion of the late Vice-Conſul, Citizen Duplaine, and into the legal Forms which ſhould have preceded it: At the ſame Time entering a Proteſt againſt the Act of the Government of the United States, which purports the ſaid Diſmiſſion; and declaring, that Citizen Duplaine is deprived of his Functions, no otherwiſe than by being replaced by the ſaid Citizen Dannery, who is appointed by the Executive Council of the French Republic, to fulfil the Duties of the Conſulate.

A Boſton Paper, of laſt Week, mentions, that Mens' Shoes, to the Value of 7000 Dollars, were exported from one Houſe in that Town, within a Fortnight.

"On the 22d Inſtant departed this tranſitory Life, Mr. DAVID MELVILL, Pewterer, in the 38th Year of his Age, after a long and painful Sickneſs, which he endured with Chriſtian Fortitude, believing the Judge of all the Earth doeth Right.—He died in a ſure and certain Hope of the complete Redemption and Salvation of the human Race in Chriſt Jeſus, and his particular Juſtification to eternal Life, by the Merits of Chriſt's all-atoning Blood to his Mind, by the Spirit of God.—His Corpſe were Yeſterday decently interred under the military Honours of the Company of Newport Guards, commanded by Capt. Spooner, of which he was an Officer."

DIED]—At New London, Capt. THOMAS ALLEN, aged 65. Late Compiler of the Marine Liſt, and Maſter of the City Coffee Houſe, both of which Duties he executed with univerſal Approbation.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

MODESTY is one of thoſe virtues which ſome gloomy miſanthropiſts pretend do not exiſt in the preſent faſhionable world. But they are much miſtaken. Our ladies have as great pretenſions to it as ever. True indeed, if they look for it, as appearing as formerly, in mildneſs, delicacy, an aptitude to bluſh, &c. they will be diſappointed.—Virtues muſt, as faſhions, alter; and modeſty now appears in boldneſs, laughing, ſwearing and the like. A well bred lady now may utter bon mots, though *double entendres*, without being ſingular; nor will the moſt *modeſt ears* be aſhamed to hear them.—Books of this ſort take place of their Bible, and through them they are armed at all points. Should laughing and contempt fail, they have another reſource; they can pour, as from a fountain head, a torrent of abuſe.—Obſervation proves this; nor ſhould I offer any thing more, but to clear up an appearance, which ſome have thought not to be accounted for.—I was ſitting near the beautiful Celia, while at her devotions, a few Sundays ago, in a Church in this town, when a perſon, on account of ſome neceſſary buſineſs, hurried with great marks of precipitation out of meeting. She lifted her head from the poſture of devotion, in which it was reclined, and broke in, for a moment, upon the chain of thought it had inſpired. She turned her head around, and with a look inquired the occaſion of the noiſe.—An idea that moment came acroſs her mind.—She laughed—and bluſhed—and laughed again. I do not mean here, by bluſhing, that which was formerly an appearance of modeſty; but bluſhing, as it is at preſent, "a redneſs of the face, owing to a conſtraint of holding in laughter."

Whatever may be ſaid of the reſt of female faſhions, this I think is an improvement. To extend the pleaſures of mankind, is meritorious; and ſuch an effect this alteration has had. Modeſty, formerly, cauſed embarraſſment to the perſons who laboured under it, and made them feel worſe than if they had been known to break every Article in the Decalogue.—Whereas, thoſe ſame circumſtances, now produce a pleaſant emotion, as much ſuperior to the former, as the pleaſures of ſenſe are to thoſe of the underſtanding.

What adds greatly to the importance of this alteration, is, that it is not liable to change, until amorous thoughts ceaſe to be agreeable to the Ladies, and amorous actions to the Gentlemen.

As the taſte and good ſenſe of the fair-ſex is in theſe inſtances ſo advantageouſly diſplayed, I beg leave to congratulate them upon it, and to aſſure them, that they have not a more ſincere friend than myſelf: That I admire their candour (ſo remote from the duplicity, they were formerly charged with) which confirms my opinion, that, in future, the dictates of their hearts, will be the rule of their conduct.

Before I quit this ſubject, juſtice, which requires that folly ſhould be cenſured, as well as virtue praiſed, obliges me to make mention of ſome few (and thank God there are but few who can feel this reproach, or need this advice) who pretend to think for themſelves. Let me ſincerely adviſe them to follow the *Mode*, for to be ſingular is to be ridiculous; and one might as well be out of exiſtence, as out of faſhion. MODESTUS.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Diſtrict of Newport, Nov. 25.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Federal, Mayhew,	New Bedford
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Nancy, Stevens,	Savannah
— Polly, Spencer,	Charleſton
— Fanny, Luther,	Ditto
— Betſy, Tew,	North-Carolina
— Dolphin, Smith,	Nantucket
— Nancy, Holden,	Norfolk
— Reſolution, Burlingham,	Ditto
— William, Anderſon,	New-York
— Friendſhip, Peterſon,	Ditto
— Aurora, Smith,	Boſton
— Good Intent, Briggs,	Wilmington
Schooner Roby, Weeden,	Charleſton

For New York, Norfolk, and Baltimore,

THE Sloop Riſing Sun, Thomas Place, Maſter. She is well found, has good Accommodations, and will ſail in 4 or 5 Days. For Freight or Paſſage apply to the Maſter on board, or to GIDEON DAVENPORT, on the Long Wharf, where ſhe now lies. *Nov.* 26.

Wanted to CHARTER,

A VESSEL from 60 to 80 Tons Burthen.—Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, Nov. 29, 1793.

THE Subſcribers, appointed by the Town Council of Tiverton, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of THOMAS COREY, late of Tiverton, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, notify thoſe Perſons that have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, that Six Months longer, from the Date hereof, is allowed for that Purpoſe; they therefore, inform them, that they ſhall attend at the Houſe of Philip Manchester, Innholder, in ſaid Tiverton, on the laſt Saturday of every Month, from Ten to Four o'Clock each Day, during the ſaid Term, for the Purpoſe aforeſaid.

NATHANIEL BRIGGS,
THOMAS DURFEE.

Tiverton, Nov 2, 1791.

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR-IRON,——and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON;
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarſe and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

Newport, September 16, 1793.

A moſt excellent Aſſortment of

FALL GOODS,

Juſt received, and now ſelling Very Cheap for CASH, by

Caleb Green,

At his Store, Three or Four Doors Northward of the New Church Lane.

Newport, October 28, 1793.

Godfr. Wenwood

HAS FOR SALE,

Superfine and Common Flour, by the Barrel,
Miſtick TILE, by the Dozen,
A ſmall Quantity of SHIP-BREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Buſhel, excellent for Cooking.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Benjamin Brenton,

At his STORE, *oppoſite* SAMUEL FOWLER, *Eſq;*

CHEAP FOR CASH only,

A Variety of Engliſh GOODS,

juſt imported.—Likewiſe, choice LISBON, SHERRY, MADEIRA, and MALAGA WINES, by the Caſk or Gallon; and STARCH by the Box.

N. B. Any young Man, that can be well recommended, and has been uſed to taking Care of CATTLE, and is willing to go to the Iſland of Jamaica upon that Buſineſs only, he will by applying to the above Store, meet with proper Encouragement.

Newport, Nov. 4, 1793.

STOLEN, about the firſt of October, from the South Side of the Long-Wharf, about 25 fathom of 16 Inch CABLE.—Whoever will give Information to the Subſcriber, of the Thief or Thieves, ſo that the above Cable may be recovered, ſhall receive SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

JOHN WANTON.

Newport, Nov 5, 1793.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Worſhipful Town-Council, of Tiverton, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of JONATHAN DEVOL, jun. late of Tiverton, Yeoman, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, and Six Months being allowed, from the Date hereof; all Perſons having any Demands on ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to bring them in, at JOHN MANCHESTER's, Innholder, in ſaid Tiverton, on the laſt Saturdays in November, January, and March, where Attendance will be given, from One o'Clock, P. M. until Five.

REDFORD DENNIS, } *Commiſſioners.*
EMUEL TABER, }

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make immediate Payment, to

JACOB TABER, *Adminiſtrator.*

Tiverton, Oct. 7, 1793.

Mr. BARBER,

You are requested to republish the following Song, which was occasioned by a most unparalleled outrage offered to one of the first literary characters of the age.—The Rev. Dr. Vicesimus Knox, author of the celebrated moral Essays, having preached a sermon at Brighton, in England, in which he reprobated the present unpopular war with France, which gave great offence to some of his military auditors. Shortly after he attended the theatre with his wife and family, when these polite gentlemen forged this opportunity to resent the supposed insult.—In spite of every apology which could be offered, he and his family were dragged from their seats by force and violence, and compelled to return to their own house. The only argument used by the sons of Mars, to justify this very extraordinary proceeding was, a powerful and unanimous vociferation of the following elegant and new invented Billingsgate.— Boo, d—me, Boo!

From a London Paper.

SONG.

A new Method of driving away our enemies without the expence of powder, shot, &c. as lately practised at Brighton.

TUNE.—"Derry down."

LET the foes of Great Britain now scornfully brag,
Let them show their gallantry, and their tails let them wag;
For if Brighton's small fish once have them in view,
They'll be beat away briskly, with boo, d—me boo,
Sing boo, boo, d—me boo.

'Twas by that a wise Doctor was turn'd from the pier,
For preaching his duty, on Sunday, early;
Quick at him these ghostly weapons they flew,
And made him retreat with a boo, d—me boo,
Sing boo, &c.

So after the Doctor was turn'd from the house,
They proceeded to offer the time to his spouse;
She was push'd by the shoulder, by one of the crew,
With a "right about face, Madam," boo, d—me boo,
Sing boo, &c.

Come then, let us rejoice, since a way we have got
To destroy all our foes, without powder or shot:
We have no need to blood, our brave hands to imbrue,
For we'll send them all off, with a boo d—me boo,
Sing boo, &c.

Let us heartily thank them, these sons of defence,
For fighting at once, both their courage and sense:
Pray what more could contribute their wisdom to shew,
Than the learned expression of boo, d—me boo.
Sing boo, &c.

If the French ever dare on our coasts to appear,
We'll send them away, with a flea in their ear;
To our fears and our foes then we'll all bid adieu,
As we're so well defended by boo, d—me boo.
Sing boo, &c.

JUST PUBLISHED,

Price Ninepence,

The Rev. Mr. SMITH's Convention SERMON,

From St. John xx. 23. *Whose soever Sins ye remit, they are remitted unto them; and whose soever Sins ye retain, they are retained.*

Sold by the Rev. Mr. Usher, in Bristol, Mr. Thomas Lippitt, in Warwick, Mr. Martin Reid, in Narragansett, Mr. Bours, in Newport, and by the Printer hereof.

*** The above Discourse was composed with the View of being delivered before a *Convention* of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this State, and as such was intended to be *purely primitive* and *apostolic*, in its *Doctrine* and *Composition*.—But, unfortunately, some who heard it delivered, were offended.—What just Right, any Christian, who believes the Scriptures, had to be offended, the Author knows not:—He knows no Criterion, or Standard, for the Ascertainment of what are, or are not, Christian Doctrines, but the *Scriptures*—as *understood* and *explained* by the *first Founders* and *Promulgators* of Christianity.—To such Criterion the Author appeals, and not to any modern human Opinions.

TO BE SOLD, BY

J. Richardson,

At the POST OFFICE,

AN Assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY.

The Rhode-Island ALMANACK,
For the YEAR 1794.—By ELISHA THORNTON.
And a Variety of other ALMANACKS.

LAW's HARMONY, COMPLETE,
For SINGING SCHOOLS.

A Variety of PAPER HANGINGS, for Rooms.—An Assortment of MUFFS, TIPPETS, ERMINE for Cloaks, Men's furr'd GLOVES &c.—New RAISINS, MUSTARD, SALT PETRE, and NUTMEGS.—An Assortment of IRON hollow WARE, consisting of Cart and Waggon BOXES—Tea Kettles, Skillets, Bake Pans, Spiders, Dogs, Basons, Pots, Kettles, &c.

Newport, Nov. 4, 1793.

To be SOLD,

CHEAP FOR CASH,

THREE Hundred Bushels of POTATOES, and a small Quantity of CHEESE.—Apply to

ISAAC SHEARMAN, jun.

Portsmouth, Nov. 18, 1793.

TO BE LET,

And entered immediately,

A HOUSE, in Marlborough-Street, either furnished or unfurnished, as may best suit the Tenant.—For further Particulars, inquire of the Printer.

ALL Persons that have any Demands on the Estate of OLIVER SPENCER, late of Sherborn, in the County of Nantucket, deceased, or Accounts unsettled with said Estate, are desired to present them to *Jethro Starbuck*, jun. and those that are indebted to said Estate, are desired to make Payment to said Jethro Starbuck, jun. who is qualified to give Discharge therefor, or to the Subscriber,

RICHARD MITCHELL, *Executor.*

Nantucket, 8th of 11th Month, 1793.

Those Persons that wish to exhibit any Accounts, or against them, are hereby notified, that the Subscriber is now in Newport, and resides at the House of JOSEPH BRIGGS;—where he will attend that Business, during his Residence in this Town, and likewise may be found from Providence. JETHRO STARBUCK jun.

Newport, 18th of 11th Month, 1793.

Joseph Mumford,

NEAR THE RED MARKET,

Makes and Sells, as cheap as can be purchased in any State in the Union,

Sheet-Iron Stove Pipe---Convenient Sheet-Iron Stoves for Shops or Light Cabins—Sheet Iron Dripping Pans—and Tin Ware of all Kinds by Wholesale and Retail.

HE HAS LIKEWISE FOR SALE.

A Quantity of Sheet Iron and Tin Stove Pipe, ready made—Sheet Iron—Iron Wire of all Sizes by the Pound or Yard—Scale Beams and Scales of all Sizes—Brass Scales—Glass Lamps—and excellent Snuff by the Dozen or Pound.

Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

He gives Cash for Old Pewter, Lead, Brass, and Copper.

Newport, October 14, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA and New England Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Geneva, by the Pipe, Hogshead, Barrel, or Case,
Molasses, by the Hogshead, or Barrel,
Brown Sugar, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Ravens Duck, by the Bolt,
Cream Hemp, and Cordage, of all Sizes.

Any Person that may want to purchase a MOSES BOAT, of any Dimension, may be supplied by him on the shortest Notice.

A L S O,

A small FARM, Distance from this Town about Six Miles, with a good Dwelling House, Barn and Two Orchards, with other Necessaries thereon, which he will sell cheap for the Cash.

There is a small Quantity of LAND to be sold, adjoining said Farm, which will make it convenient for any Purchaser.

L I K E W I S E,

Two good Dwelling-Houses, situated in different Parts of Newport, which he will sell cheap for Cash.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business, in all its Branches.—And has now a small Quantity of SHIP BREAD on Hand, which he will sell as cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

*** He gives the highest Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, Sept. 16, 1793.

Wanted, an APPRENTICE,

At the CHAISE MAKING BUSINESS,

AN active LAD, of about 14 or 15 Years of Age.—One from the Country would be preferred.—Apply to

JOHN STRATTON.

Newport, Nov. 11, 1793.

To be LET,

THE West End of the HOUSE, next below the Back Market, a BAKE-HOUSE, GARDEN, and Two STORES on the Wharf.—Also a SHOP in Thames Street.—For Particulars, inquire of WALTER EASTON.

Newport Nov. 4 1793.

We the Subscribers being appointed, by the Hon. Town Council of Tiverton, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of BENJAMIN DURFEE, jun. of said Tiverton, deceased, represented insolvent.—We hereby give Notice, that we shall meet for that Purpose at the House of *James Pierce* Innholder, in said Tiverton, on Saturday the 23d Instant, and on the Third Saturday of each succeeding Month, from Ten o'Clock, A. M. to Four o'Clock, P. M. for Six Months, being the Time allowed for that Purpose.

JOSEPH DURFEE,
THOMAS DURFEE,
GODFREY TERRY, } *Commissioners.*

Tiverton, Nov. 8, 1793.

MANUFACTURED *and* SOLD, *by*

JONATHAN MARSH,

MOULD and dipped CANDLES—hard and soft SOAP.

☞ He exchanges dipped Candles for Tallow, at One Penny Half Penny per Pound; and gives Cash for rough and tried TALLOW.

He also takes HAY in, to Screw.

Newport, 18th 2d Month, 1793.

Thomas Green *and* Son,

At the Sign of the BUCK, near the RED MARKET, have just opened

A large ASSORTMENT of

GOODS,

Suitable for the Season,

Which they are determined to dispose of at the very lowest Rate.

Newport, October 28, 1793.

CLARKE & HAMMOND,

Have on Hand sundry Articles, which they will sell on the very lowest Terms, by Wholesale and Retail, (many of which lower than the first Cost) for Cash, viz.

WEST-INDIA and N. E. Rum,
Brandy and Geneva,
Brown and Loaf Sugar,
Excellent Bohea Tea,
Chocolate and Coffee,
Ginger,
Pimento,
Pepper,
Nutmegs and Raisins,
Flour and Ship Bread,
Beef and Pork,
Metal Tea-Pots,
An Assortment of Glass Ware,
Farmers' Shovels, Hoes, and Scythes,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Bellows,
Brushes,
Nail Hammers,
Sheep Shears,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Hard Soap,
White Lead ground in Oil,
Lignumvitæ Mortars,
Spermaceti Candles,
Grindstones,
Cotton Wool by the Bail,
Excellent Salt for the Fishery,
Anchors and Cordage of all Sizes,
Iron Cabooses,
Kitchen Stoves,
Franklin Ditto for Fire Places,
Close Ditto for Shops,
Philadelphia refined and Swedes Bar-Iron,
Iron Rods for Nails and Spikes,
Sheet-Iron,
A general Assortment of Hollow Ware,
20, 10, 8, 6, 4, 3d. Nails,
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Window Glass,
Cod-Hooks,
Bar-Lead,
Shot and Powder,
Brimstone,
Copperas,
Alum,
Redwood,
Logwood,
Fustick and Lignumvitæ,
Frying Pans,
Warming Pans,
Shovels and Tongs,
Flat-Irons,
Brass Candlesticks,
Brass Kettles,
Steelyards,
Scale-Beams,
Chest and Padlocks,
Candle Snuffers,
Penknives,
Knives and Forks, &c. &c.

A General Assortment of Cotton, Woollen and Linen Piece Goods—Also, Pine Timber, Boards, Clapboards, Shingles and Laths.

They will receive Goods for Sale, on Consignment, and advance Money on the Receipt thereof.

All Persons having Accounts open with the said CLARKE & HAMMOND, are desired to call and close the same, by Cash or otherwise.

We the Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Town Council of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of Col. JOHN TOPHAM, late of said Newport, deceased, represented insolvent, and Six Months being allowed, do hereby give Notice thereof to the said Creditors, that they may exhibit their Claims to either of us, at our Dwellings, within the aboved Time. BENJAMIN SAYER,
JOHN L. BOSS.

All indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate Payment to

ANN TOPHAM, Administratrix.

Newport, Nov. 4, 1793.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of CHARLES HANDY, late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, are hereby called upon, to make immediate Settlement and Payment; and any Persons who have Accounts or Demands against said Estate, are equally called upon, to apply for Settlement and Payment, if Balances should be found due to them.

JOHN HANDY,
LEVIN HANDY,
WILLIAM HANDY,
THOMAS HANDY,
STEPHEN DEBLOIS, } *Executors.*

Newport August 5, 1793.

THE Subscribers being appointed by the Honorable Town Council of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors against the Estate of JOSEPH CARD, late of said Newport, deceased, represented insolvent, and Six Months being allowed for that Purpose, do hereby notify all Persons having any just Demands against said Estate, that they exhibit the same to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within the aboveland Time.

ELISHA LAWTON,
SAMUEL VERNON.

Newport, Nov. 4, 1793.

Mr. BARBER,

You are requeſted to republiſh the following Song, which was occaſioned by a moſt unparalleled outrage offered to one of the firſt literary characters of the age.—The Rev. Dr. Vicesimus Knox, author of the celebrated moral Eſſays, having preached a ſermon at Brighton, in England, in which he reprobated the preſent unpopular war with France, which gave great offence to ſome of his military auditors. Shortly after he attended the theatre with his wife and family, when theſe polite gentlemen ſeized the opportunity to reſent the ſuppoſed inſult.—In ſpite of every apology which could be offered, he and his family were dragged from their ſeats by force and violence, and compelled to return to their own houſe. The only argument plied by the ſons of Mars, to juſtify this very extraordinary proceeding was, a powerful and unanimous vociferation of the following elegant and new invented Billingſgate.— BOO, D—ME, BOO!

From a LONDON PAPER.

SONG.

A new Method of driving away our enemies without the expence of powder, ſhot, &c. as lately practiſed at Brighton.

TUNE.—"DERRY DOWN."

LET the ſons of Great-Britain now wantonly brag,
Let them ſhow their grim teeth, and their tails let them wag;
For if Brighton's militia once have them in view,
They'll be ſent away briſkly, with boo, d—me boo,
Sing boo, boo, d—me boo.

'Twas by that a wiſe D—r was turn'd from the play,
For preaching his duty, on a Sabbath day;
Quick at him theſe *glorious veterans* flew,
And made him retreat with a boo, d—me boo,
Sing boo, &c.

So after the Doctor was turn'd from the houſe,
They proceeded to offer the ſame to his ſpouſe;
She was puſh'd by the ſhoulder, by one of the crew,
With a "right about face, Madam," boo, d—me boo,
Sing boo, &c.

Come then, let us rejoice, ſince a way we have got
To deſtroy all our foes, without powder or ſhot:
We have no need in blood, our brave hands to imbrue,
For we'll ſend them all off, with a boo, d—me boo,
Sing boo, &c.

Let us heartily thank them, theſe ſons of defence,
For ſhewing at once, both their courage and ſenſe:
Pray what more could contribute their wiſdom to ſhew,
Than this learned expreſſion of boo, d—me boo.
Sing boo, &c.

If the French ever dare on our coaſts to appear,
We'll ſend them away, with a flea in their ear;
To our fears and our foes then we'll all bid adieu,
As we're ſo well defended by boo, d—me boo.
Sing boo, &c.

JUST PUBLISHED,

Price Ninepence,

The Rev. Mr. SMITH's Convention SERMON,

From St. John xx. 23. *Whoſe ſoever Sins ye remit, they are remitted unto them; and whoſe ſoever Sins ye retain, they are retained.*

Sold by the Rev. Mr. Uſher, in Briſtol, Mr. Thomas Lippitt, in Warwick, Mr. Martin Reid, in Narraganſet, Mr. Bours, in Newport, and by the Printer hereof.

*** The above Diſcourſe was compoſed with the View of being delivered before a *Convention* of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church in this State, and as ſuch was intended to be *purely primitive* and *apoſtolic*, in its *Doctrine* and *Compoſition*.—But, unfortunately, ſome who heard it delivered, were offended.—What juſt Right, any Chriſtian, who believes the Scriptures, had to be offended, the Author knows not:—He knows no Criterion, or Standard, for the Aſcertainment of what are, or are not, Chriſtian Doctrines, but the *Scriptures*—as *underſtood* and *explained* by the *firſt Founders* and *Promulgators* of Chriſtianity.—To ſuch Criterion the Author appeals, and not to any modern human Opinions.

TO BE SOLD, BY

J. Richardſon,

At the POST OFFICE,

AN Aſſortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY.

The Rhode-Iſland ALMANACK,
For the YEAR 1794.—By ELISHA THORNTON.
And a Variety of other ALMANACKS.

LAW's HARMONY, COMPLETE,
For SINGING-SCHOOLS.

A Variety of PAPER HANGINGS, for Rooms.—An Aſſortment of MUFFS, TIPPETS, ERMINE for Cloaks, Men's furr'd GLOVES, &c.—New RAISINS, MUSTARD, SALT PETRE, and NUTMEGS.—An Aſſortment of IRON hollow WARE, conſiſting of Cart and Waggon BOXES—Tea-Kettles, Skillets, Bake Pans, Spiders, Dogs, Baſons, Potts, Kettles, &c.

Newport, Nov. 4, 1793.

To be SOLD,

CHEAP FOR CASH,

THREE Hundred Buſhels of POTATOES, and a ſmall Quantity of CHEESE.—Apply to

ISAAC SHEARMAN, jun.

Portſmouth, Nov. 18, 1793.

TO BE LET,

And entered immediately,

A HOUSE, in Marlborough-Street, either furniſhed or unfurniſhed, as may beſt ſuit the Tenant.—For further Particulars, inquire of the Printer.

ALL Perſons that have any Demands on the Eſtate of OLIVER SPENCER, late of Sherborn, in the County of Nantucket, deceaſed, or Accounts unſettled with ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to preſent them to *Jethro Starbuck*, jun. and thoſe that are indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make Payment to ſaid Jethro Starbuck, jun. who is qualified to give Diſcharge therefor, or to the Subſcriber,

RICHARD MITCHELL, *Executor.*

Nantucket, 8th of 11th Month, 1793.

Thoſe Perſons that wiſh to exhibit any Accounts, or to ſettle them, are hereby notified, that the Subſcriber is now in Newport, and reſides at the Houſe of JOSEPH BRIGGS;—where he will attend that Buſineſs, during his Reſidence in this Town, and likewiſe when he returns from Providence. JETHRO STARBUCK, jun.

Newport, 18th of 11th Month, 1793

Joſeph Mumford,

NEAR THE RED MARKET,

Makes and Sells, as cheap as can be purchaſed in any State in the Union,

Sheet-Iron Stove Pipe---Convenient Sheet-Iron Stoves for Shops or Veſſels Cabins—Sheet Iron Dripping Pans—and Tin Ware of all Kinds by Wholeſale and Retail

HE HAS LIKEWISE FOR SALE,

A Quantity of Sheet Iron and Tin Stove Pipe, ready made—Sheet Iron—Iron Wire of all Sizes by the Pound or Yard—Scale Beams and Scales of all Sizes—Braſs Scales—Glaſs Lamps—and excellent Snuff by the Dozen or Pound.

Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to and the ſmalleſt Favours gratefully acknowledged

He gives Caſh for Old Pewter, Lead Braſs, and Copper.

Newport, October 14, 1793

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA and New England Rum, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Geneva, by the Pipe, Hogſhead, Barrel, or Caſe,
Molaſſes, by the Hogſhead, or Barrel,
Brown Sugar, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Ravens Duck, by the Bolt,
Clean Hemp, and Cordage, of all Sizes.

Any Perſon that may want to purchaſe a MOSES BOAT, of any Dimenſion, may be ſupplied by him on the ſhorteſt Notice.

ALSO,

A ſmall FARM, Diſtance from this Town about Six Miles, with a good Dwelling Houſe, Barn and Two Orchards, with other Neceſſaries thereon, which he will ſell cheap for the Caſh.

There is a ſmall Quantity of LAND to be ſold, adjoining ſaid Farm, which will make it convenient for any Purchaſer.

LIKEWISE,

Two good Dwelling-Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of Newport, which he will ſell cheap for Caſh.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING Buſineſs, in all its Branches.—And has now a ſmall Quantity of SHIP BREAD on Hand, which he will ſell as cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

*** He gives the higheſt Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, Sept. 16, 1793.

Wanted, an APPRENTICE,

At the CHAISE-MAKING BUSINESS,

AN active LAD, of about 14 or 15 Years of Age.—One from the Country would be preferred.—Apply to

JOHN STRATTON.

Newport, Nov. 11, 1793.

To be LET,

THE Weſt End of the HOUSE, next below the Brick Market, a BAKE-HOUSE, GARDEN, and Two STORES on the Wharf.—Alſo a SHOP in Thames Street.—For Particulars, inquire of WALTER EASTON.

Newport, Nov. 4 1793.

We the Subſcribers being appointed, by the Hon. Town-Council of Tiverton, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims againſt the Eſtate of BENJAMIN DURFEE, jun. of ſaid Tiverton, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent,—We hereby give Notice, that we ſhall meet for that Purpoſe at the Houſe of *James Pierce*, Innholder, in ſaid Tiverton, on Saturday the 23d Inſtant, and on the Third Saturday of each ſucceeding Month, from Ten o'Clock, A. M. to Four o'Clock, P. M. for Six Months, being the Time allowed for that Purpoſe.

JOSEPH DURFEE,
THOMAS DURFEE,
GODFREY PERRY,
} *Commiſſioners.*

Tiverton, Nov. 8, 1793.

MANUFACTURED *and* SOLD, *by*

JONATHAN MARSH,

MOULD and dipped CANDLES—hard and ſoft SOAP.

☞ He exchanges dipped Candles for Tallow, at One Penny Half Penny per Pound; and gives Caſh for rough and tried TALLOW.

He alſo takes HAY in, to Screw.

Newport, 18th 2d Month, 1793.

Thomas Green *and* Son,

At the Sign of the BUCK, near the RED MARKET, have juſt opened

A large ASSORTMENT of

GOODS,

Suitable for the Seaſon,

Which they are determined to diſpoſe of at the very loweſt Rate.

Newport, October 26, 1793.

CLARKE & HAMMOND,

Have on Hand ſundry Articles, which they will ſell on the very loweſt Terms, by Wholeſale and Retail, (many of which lower than the firſt Coſt) for Caſh, viz.

WEST-INDIA and N. E. Rum,
Brandy and Geneva,
Brown and Loaf Sugar,
Excellent Bohea Tea,
Chocolate and Coffee,
Ginger,
Pimento,
Pepper,
Nutmegs and Raiſins,
Flour and Ship Bread,
Beef and Pork,
Metal Tea-Pots,
An Aſſortment of Glaſs Ware,
Farmers' Shovels, Hoes, and Scythes,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Bellows,
Briſhes,
Nail Hammers,
Sheep Shears,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Hard Soap,
White Lead ground in Oil,
Lignumvitæ Mortars,
Spermaceti Candles,
Grindſtones,
Cotton Wool by the Bail,
Excellent Salt for the Fiſhery,
Anchors and Cordage of all Sizes,
Iron Caboofes,

Kitchen Stoves,
Franklin Ditto for Fire Places,
Cloſe Ditto for Shops,
Philadelphia refined and Swedes Bar-Iron,
Iron Rods for Nails and Spikes,
Sheet-Iron,
A general Aſſortment of Hollow Ware,
20, 10, 8, 6, 4, 3d. Nails,
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Window Glaſs,
Cod-Hooks,
Bar-Lead,
Shot and Powder,
Brimſtone,
Copperas,
Alum,
Redwood,
Logwood,
Fuſtick and Lignumvite,
Frying Pans,
Warming Pans,
Shovels and Tongs,
Flat-Irons,
Braſs Candleſticks,
Braſs Kettles,
Steelyards,
Scale-Beams,
Cheſt and Padlocks,
Candle Snuffers,
Penknives,
Knives and Forks, &c. &c. &c.

A General Aſſortment of Cotton, Woollen and Linen Piece Goods—Alſo, Pine Timber, Boards, Clapboards, Shingles and Laths.

They will receive Goods for Sale, on Commiſſion, and advance Money on the Receipt thereof.

All Perſons having Accounts open with the ſaid CLARKE & HAMMOND, are deſired to call and cloſe the ſame, by Cath or otherwiſe.

We the Subſcribers being appointed by the Hon. Town Council of Newport, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of Col. JOHN TOPHAM, late of ſaid Newport, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, and Six Months being allowed, do hereby give Notice thereof to the ſaid Creditors, that they may exhibit their Claims to either of us, at our Dwellings, within the aboveſaid Time.

BENJAMIN SAYER,
JOHN L. BOSS.

All indebted to ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make immediate Payment to

ANN TOPHAM, Adminiſtratrix.

Newport, Nov. 4, 1793.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of CHARLES HANDY, late of Newport, Merchant, deceaſed, are hereby called upon, to make immediate Settlement and Payment; and any Perſons who have Accounts or Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are equally called upon, to apply for Settlement and Payment, if Balances ſhould be found due to them.

JOHN HANDY,
LEVIN HANDY,
WILLIAM HANDY,
THOMAS HANDY,
STEPHEN DEBLOIS,
} *Executors.*

Newport Auguſt 5, 1793.

THE Subſcribers being appointed by the Honorable Town-Council of Newport, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors againſt the Eſtate of JOSEPH CARD, late of ſaid Newport, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, and Six Months being allowed for that Purpoſe, do hereby notify all Perſons having any juſt Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, that they exhibit the ſame to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within the aboveſaid Time.

ELISHA LAWTON,
SAMUEL VINSON.

Newport, Nov. 4, 1793.